



# ***Daily Report***

## **West Europe**

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# Daily Report

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**Solana on Bosnia, Russian NATO Expansion  
Compromise**

BR2003125296 Brussels BRTN-TV2 Television  
Network in Dutch 2030 GMT 19 Mar 96

[Video report by Jan Balliauw including "exclusive" interview with NATO Secretary General Javier Solana; place and date not given; from the "Ter Zake" program—recorded; Solana speaks in English with Dutch subtitles; transcribed from the English]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Balliauw; video shows NATO tanks in unidentified street] At the end of the UN operation in Bosnia the NATO peace force took over. Shortly afterward the first NATO troops arrived in Bosnia. Sixty thousand troops, including 20,000 Americans, have to oversee the implementation of the Dayton peace agreement. It is the largest operation that NATO has ever organized. After three months of operations NATO Secretary General Solana is satisfied.

[Solana] The military part of the operation is going well. It is on track, with some difficulties. But we have been able to overcome the difficulties.

[Balliauw] [passage omitted] The NATO peace force is being increasingly reproached for focusing solely on the military aspects of the Dayton agreement rather than on the reconstruction of Bosnia. UN reconstruction coordinator Carl Bildt has complained repeatedly about this. Solana now promises more help.

[Solana] Bildt sent me a letter and tomorrow we'll be answering that letter. And I think in a very positive manner. The letter requested two types of things: things related to the short term, in particular communication and transportation; we are going to provide that; and in the mid-term, help for elections and for some other political aspects. We are working together and we will continue to work together so that in the electoral process the help we can give is given.

[Balliauw; video shows burning buildings in Sarajevo suburb] The recent fires in Sarajevo districts are undermining the peace process once more. The Dayton agreement aimed to restore Bosnia as a multiethnic state. The events of the last few weeks have shown that this might be an illusion. The Serbs have systematically left the Serb districts in Sarajevo applying the scorched-earth policy. In this way they made clear that for them a multiethnic Bosnia is nothing but a dream. In Mostar tensions between Croats and Muslims have proven that their federation is only a sheet of paper. NATO Secretary General Solana is among those who are worried.

[Solana] It is true that our aspiration was always to create or to reconstruct a multiethnic Bosnia-Herzegovina. And we have to do it. But it is true that the signs of

some of the parties are not helping for that to be created. The behavior of some—let's hope that they are a few only and not the majority—the behavior they are having in the suburbs of Sarajevo, both troops and Bosnians, is not very positive.

[Balliauw] The NATO troops have been dispatched to Bosnia for one year. By the end of this year they are scheduled to leave. The United States has already made clear that staying longer for U.S. soldiers is out of the question. However, NATO circles leave the door open.

[Solana] As you know, we decided on a military operation for one year, thinking that we would be able to create the security environment for that period of time so that the political developments and economic changes can take place, in particular those related to reconstruction. Those are still our plans today. If things evolve in a different manner, we will have to think again. But up to this moment, we think that a year is enough time so that the reconstruction begins and the elections take place.

[Balliauw; video shows troops in the field] Last Friday [15 March] Solana visited the Russian troops taking part in the NATO peace force in Tuzla. NATO considers Russian participation in IFOR [Implementation Force] very important. According to Solana, cooperation between Russian and American troops in the delicate northern Posavina corridor is excellent. For example, there are joint patrols and information is exchanged.

Apart from Bosnia, however, Russia and NATO are at loggerheads. In NATO's opinion, IFOR is a good example of how things should be handled and further actions should be based on this experience.

[Solana] In the Posavina corridor in Bosnia-Herzegovina the Russians are shoulder to shoulder with NATO troops, patrolling together, in particular with American soldiers. This is something that nobody could believe two or three years ago. And it is happening today. Let us be then intelligent and let us go straight from practice into theory. We are able to do in practice on the ground a lot of things together to bring peace, to cooperate. I do not see any reason why we should not be able to do it even further.

[Balliauw; video shows Russian Foreign Minister Primakov when visiting Polish President Kwasniewski] Russia is blocking increased cooperation with NATO for the time being because it opposes NATO's expansion plans. Russian Foreign Minister Primakov visited Poland last week to get Polish President Kwasniewski's support for Russia's position. In fact, Russia is afraid of becoming isolated following NATO's expansion. However, Primakov proposed a compromise:



no NATO troops in the new member states. But Solana, who left for a three-day visit to Moscow this morning [19 March], rejects this.

[Solana] NATO is a sovereign organization and Article 10 of the treaty clearly states that it is an open organization. So, those countries that will join NATO, they will join us as full countries of NATO. And we have done a very important study on enlargement in which all these things have been contemplated and we will see how things evolve. But it is a decision of the 16 countries of NATO. It is not a decision taken by somebody else.

**Reaction to EU Bosnia Talks Invitation to Iran Viewed**

BR2003130296 Antwerp GAZET VAN ANTWERPEN  
in Dutch 19 Mar 96 p 5

[Article by Paul Koopman: "Iran Invited by EU"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The European Commission has invited Iran to attend an international donor conference for Bosnia on 12 and 13 April in Brussels. The Iranian foreign and finance ministers were both invited in a letter to the government in Tehran. The official invitation touches a raw nerve with the United States which recently called for a total boycott of Iran due to its suspected support for the Hamas suicide squads in Israel. PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat also accused Iran of actively supporting the armed faction of Hamas.

According to one European diplomat, the Iranian presence could jeopardize the conference which hopes to

raise some 36 billion Belgian francs [BFR] for the reconstruction of Bosnia. Due to its displeasure at Iran's continuing presence in Bosnia, the U.S. Government has not yet come up with any money, despite promising BFR21 billion at the first donor conference in December. The Clinton administration recently asked Congress for a further BFR5.5 billion. It is doubtful whether the U.S. delegation will honor this undertaking in the presence of the Iranians.

According to a European Commission internal notice, the conference will have to "collect" a further BFR11 billion in concrete pledges for 1996 for the reconstruction of Bosnia, on condition that the U.S. provides BFR5.5 billion, the World Bank about BFR4 billion, the EU BFR5 billion, and Japan approximately BFR5.5 billion. The Commission and World Bank would like to appeal mainly to Islamic countries for the remaining BFR10 billion.

In addition to Iran, also invited are Bahrain, Brunei, Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Turkey. The reconstruction of Bosnia is proving quite difficult. To date, only the European Union has actually made available the money pledged for the first quarter of 1996. An initial estimate suggests that just one third of the BFR15 billion needed for the first quarter has been invested.

The European Union, which bears primary responsibility for the reconstruction of Bosnia, fears that it will be left holding the baby. [passage omitted]

**UK: Unionists Threaten Boycott of Jun Peace Talks**  
MS2003133796 Belfast BELFAST TELEGRAPH  
in English 19 Mar 96 p 5

[Report by Vincent Kearney: "DUP in Threat to Boycott June Talks"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sir Patrick Mayhew was today told that the DUP (Democratic Unionist Party) will not join the all-party talks due to begin on June 10 if Dublin is given the role of co-sponsoring the process.

The party's deputy leader, Peter Robinson, delivered the warning in a three page letter handed to the Secretary of State during a meeting at Stormont.

Setting out the DUP's response to the British-Irish consultation paper on the format and agenda for the talks, he said a number of elements were unacceptable.

He criticised the fact that the paper proposed giving all participants in the talks the right to raise any item for discussion.

The East Belfast MP said this would enable the Irish government to put the constitutional position of Northern Ireland on the negotiating table.

And he hit out at a proposal for Dublin to be represented on a co-ordinating committee to oversee the process, including discussion of strand one matters—the internal affairs of the province.

"As far as the DUP are concerned Dublin is not a joint-sponsor of the process, they are but one of the parties with a role in only two strands of the overall package," his letter stated.

"If the government of the Irish Republic is to be sanctioned to butt-in to strand one matters, the DUP will not endorse such a proposition its participation. [quotation marks as published]

Mr Robinson criticised the proposal for all parties taking part in the talks to meet together in an opening plenary session, insisting that the DUP will not participate if Sinn Fein is included.

The MP also denounced as absurd the proposal for parties that fail to win election to the talks body to be co-opted as observers.

"Why hold an election if you intend to disregard the outcome?" he asked.

"Would the government design to invite rejects to the negotiating table if they were not terrorist apologists?"

And he warned the government not to dodge its responsibility on decommissioning.

Deputy Ulster Unionist leader John Taylor has also stepped up pressure in the governments to scrap their proposals.

Labelling the plans a "republican agenda", he said the democratic process would be in peril unless the document was radically revised.

He said the plan to give Dublin a role as joint coordinator was a denial of the wishes of the majority of people in Northern Ireland.

**UK: Article States Labor Party Policy on Northern Ireland**

LD1703104896 London INDEPENDENT ON SUNDAY in English 17 Mar 96 p 9

[Article by Mo Mowlam, Labor Party spokeswoman on Northern Ireland affairs]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] THE Labour Party has maintained bipartisan support for the Government throughout the Northern Ireland peace process. We want to continue to give the Government as much room for manoeuvre as possible within the principles set out in the Downing Street Declaration and the Joint Framework Document.

We do not believe that ministers should be dependent on their right wing or on minority parties for support on this issue. Equally, we do not want to give any of the Northern Ireland parties cause to procrastinate or prevaricate in the hope that it can get a better deal if it waits for a Labour government.

Both the British and Irish governments have said that the ceasefire must be in place for Sinn Fein to take part in all-party talks starting on 10 June. Both governments have also said that there are no further preconditions. The consultation paper sent to the parties on Friday, setting out the ground rules for negotiations, makes that clear.

What, then, is Labour's view of how we should move towards all-party talks on 10 June? It is essential that the British and Irish governments continue to work together and that both should play a full part in negotiations. And as [Labour Party leader] Tony Blair said in the Commons, options put forward by the Northern Ireland parties will have to be given full consideration along with those proposed by the Government.

At the beginning of negotiations, we believe, all parties should make clear their absolute commitment to the Mitchell report's principles of peace and democracy. They should address the issue of decommissioning arms according to the procedures outlined in Mitchell.

This process, working in parallel to the negotiations, is crucial.

We believe that, as Mitchell suggests, an independent, international presence should help to oversee decommissioning.

We also believe that by dealing with other issues, also in parallel, it will be possible to build trust and confidence between the parties. For example, there is cross-party interest in developing a bill of rights for Northern Ireland and a clear strategy for economic development.

Proposals leading to negotiations should be broadly acceptable to both communities and any elections should lead directly to talks with no further preconditions. The negotiating format for the talks that begin on 10 June should not be expected to emerge from a debating chamber. It should be clearly separate.

A clear timetable should be set for those negotiations before they begin. That timetable, we believe, should extend beyond the elections in America, the UK and if possible, Ireland. Electoral politics will thus be kept out of the peace process as far as possible.

The Northern Ireland elections should ensure that all significant sections of the population are represented and that the smaller parties will be able to take part in the negotiations. But the parties themselves are divided over what system of voting should be used.

Some want a "party list" system, whereby Northern Ireland would be treated as one constituency and representation distributed to each party according to its proportion of the vote. Others want parliamentary constituencies, with five members elected from each constituency.

The British and Irish governments agreed, in a joint statement on 28 February, that if the parties could not agree, the British government should decide on a system that it judged to be broadly acceptable. We will support legislation that commands broad acceptance from the parties. A hybrid, with some representatives elected from a "party list", others from constituencies, would be a possible compromise.

There are advantages, too, in referenda being held in Northern Ireland and in the Irish Republic which could establish a clear mandate for the democratic search for a negotiated settlement and an end to violence.

Labour's support will be crucial if legislation for the elections is to be passed swiftly and efficiently and the talks are to start on time. We believe that this can and must be achieved.

#### UK: Electoral System Branded 'Pig's Breakfast' by Parties

MS2103112196 Belfast BELFAST TELEGRAPH  
in English 20 Mar 96 p

[Report by Mark Simpson: "Parties Unite in Disapproval"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The hybrid electoral system was today branded a "proverbial pig's breakfast" by SDLP [Social Democratic Labor Party] spokesman Mark Durkan.

None of the main parties has shown any warmth towards the government's apparent plans to introduce a mixture of the multi-constituency electoral system and the list format.

Mark Durkan, a leading member of the SDLP talks team, today demonstrated just how dim a view of the proposal his party is taking.

He said: "The sort of formula that appears to be involved, using a piece of this and a lump of that, sounds like the proverbial pig's breakfast."

"Under this scheme people in constituencies would be electing people on two different basis not knowing who, if any of them is going to be at the actual negotiations."

"Indeed, given last Friday's consultation paper, you could have a constituency where none of the three or five elected would be at negotiations where the defeated candidate might well be there."

He added: "It is hard not to see this as little better than scratch-card democracy."

Some reports suggest the SDLP might boycott the new election unless the government adopts the list system.

Asked about this, Mr Durkan said: "We don't want to be reacting to reaction or rumour."

"We will have to make a judgment on how we can best respond to the full process. We cannot do that yet when we are simply having a political strip-tease of papers, proposals and leaks."

He added: "In noting the critical terms in which the UUP [Ulster Unionist Party] have dismissed this hybrid option, I should point out that they proposed precisely such a mixture of STV and list in what they called a 'modified list system' during the 1992 talks and on other occasions."

Mr Durkan, a Derry City councillor, is a former party chairman.



**UK: Britain Gives Bosnia 'Reconstruction Initiative'**

LD2003112996 London PRESS ASSOCIATION  
in English 1043 GMT 20 Mar 96

[By Charles Miller, Defense and Diplomatic Correspondent, PA News]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Britain is to take the lead in proving to the people of Bosnia that peace pays with a 17 million pounds sterling reconstruction initiative, it was announced today.

Overseas Development Minister Baroness Chalker said Britain would help build up public services, and assist with elections and numerous other measures.

"We must show that peace pays," she said.

"There must be some positive benefit, something visible and tangible, to prove that life can be better. The signs of normality will do more than anything to persuade the parties that the rewards of peace are real."

Reconstructing Bosnia's infrastructure was an essential element of the Dayton peace accord, and free elections, which are scheduled for September 1, were a vital way to illustrate that life was getting back to normal, Lady Chalker said.

Britain has identified a wide range of projects in both the Muslim/Croat Federation and the Bosnian Serb Republic, while some - such as the repair of power transmission lines - benefit both communities.

Proposals cover the power sector, including electricity generation and distribution across the country, telecommunications, and gas supplies in Sarajevo.

Lady Chalker said: "We believe that it is right to concentrate on energy and telecommunications because they are fundamental to the regeneration of industry and jobs.

"The projects themselves and the revitalised industries which will require power and communications will stimulate industrial activity and employment - so important for demobilised soldiers and others in need of income.

"Repairing long-distance power transmission lines is particularly worthwhile as a way of encouraging practical cross-border co-operation, integrated networks and communal reconciliation."

But Lady Chalker emphasised that although Britain was taking the lead it could not shoulder the full burden.

"We are encouraging others to share this initiative and are working hard to encourage other donors to support new projects," she said.

Carl Bildt, the head of the civilian mission in Bosnia, has issued numerous warnings that the failure of leading nations to come forward with desperately needed cash threatens hopes of jump-starting the shattered economy.

He has been outspoken in his attacks on countries such as the United States, demanding greater urgency.

More than 300 million pounds sterling was pledged by countries at a conference in Brussels last December.

And a second so-called pledging conference is due to be held in Brussels April 12-13.

The World Bank estimates that around 3 billion pounds sterling will be needed over the next four years to repair Bosnia's shattered infrastructure and lay the basis for sustained economic growth.

But the Bosnian Prime Minister Hasan Muratovic is warning that the total could be as high as 10.5 billion pounds sterling.

# **Germany: Kohl Warns of Effects of Postponing EMU**

AU2003131296 Munich SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG  
in German 20 Mar 96 p 2

[Report signed "ub": "Postponement Would Be Catastrophe"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Bonn—Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl is optimistic that Great Britain will participate in EU expansion after all. He wants to risk speculation, even if he is once again misinterpreted by the British, the chancellor said with a view to the Intergovernmental Conference in Turin at the end of March. "The City will participate in European expansion," he said. "And others will follow." Kohl thus suggested that in his view the London banking business is counting on further European integration and that politicians must go along with that.

Kohl strongly warned against postponing Economic and Monetary Union [EMU]. Such a development would have "catastrophic effects for us," Kohl said. If the markets have doubts about the implementation of EMU, this would "affect the German mark." This would lead to a significant weakening of Germany's export activities, which would make it impossible to create 2 million jobs by the year 2000.

A decision on the new BND [Federal Intelligence Service] president will be "made in a few weeks," the chancellor said. "Those who tell you anything else exceed their power." Kohl said that he has promised the Social Democratic Party [SPD] to discuss the new BND head with them. That is a tradition, he said. Such a discussion has not taken place yet due to lack of time. There is no urgency, Kohl said. Apart from that, a certain deputy—"the Loch Ness monster of the Bundestag, so to speak"—is mentioned every time there is a vacancy. "But he knows as well as I do that as long as I am sitting here this will not happen." Kohl seems to have been referring to SPD deputy Wilfried Penner, who has been mentioned as new BND chief.

Government circles have indicated that Vice President Gerhard Guellich could become the new BND president. Like outgoing chief Konrad Porzner, who has left the BND following disputes with the Chancellor's Office, he is a member of the SPD. Kohl reported that he had just said farewell to Porzner and that he had paid tribute to his work and his personal commitment. Guellich rejected allegations that as vice president he was also responsible for the plutonium affair. As head of the Technical Department, he has also been acting as vice president since 15 September 1994. Guellich stated, "In neither of these functions and at no point was I dealing

with the plutonium affair. It came to an end in August 1994 and was not in my field of responsibility," he said.

Kohl did not want to comment on how China should be treated at the Geneva Human Rights Conference. He referred to consultations with the allies. Nor did the chancellor bring up the issue of China's threats vis-à-vis Taiwan himself. Defense Minister Volker Ruehe, on the other hand, demanded that Bonn make a "clear statement" regarding China's threatening gestures. The issue must be brought before the UN Security Council as quickly as possible, Ruehe said in an interview. It is good that the United States has sent clear signals. He said that Bonn should also make it clear to China that political problems only allow political solutions.

Kohl rejected the SPD's call for reducing the number of resettlers. He referred to the figure of 220,000 new resettlers per year, which was laid down in the 1992 asylum compromise. If he were to advocate a reduction, "several hundred thousand Russians of German extraction would take their bags and come to the Federal Republic," to which they have a right. This step would thus achieve the very opposite of what had been intended, Kohl said.

# **Germany: Kinkel Advocates 'Flexible' European Integration**

AU2003141396 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT  
in German 20 Mar 96 p 8

[Report signed "na": Kinkel Calls for Progress on Political Cooperation]

[FBIS Translated Text] Stromberg, 19 March—At a European symposium organized by the Foreign Ministry, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel described European Economic and Monetary Union [EMU] as one of the major projects of the EU. He said that the Euro is a piece of future security. The German economy is oriented toward the single market, and thus EMU is a logical consequence. There has hardly been so much agreement on economic policies than on the fact that the exchange rate fluctuations of the past few years have been to a certain extent responsible for the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs. Those who advocate the softening of the criteria or the postponement of the third stage of EMU want to avoid indispensable reforms, Kinkel charged. Bundesbank President Dr. Hans Tietmeyer, however, put the significance of the implementation date in proper perspective. He said that the date is useful and important as an instrument to exert political pressure. Yet the world does not depend on this issue. He considers it more important for the train not to jump off the rails later. Tietmeyer stated literally: "Faced with the alternative, a



solid journey for the train is more important to me than a train departing punctually on a certain day."

Tietmeyer criticized the fact that both in Germany and Europe, half-truths and biased arguments are being used in the discussion about EMU. In this connection, he also criticized a catalogue of arguments compiled by the Foreign Ministry, which he noted with a certain unease. On the other hand, he praised a formulation by the Foreign Ministry on the issue of the implementation date. It says that not observing the date would be a drama, but observing the date and facing a failure afterward would be a tragedy.

Kinkel described the criteria as a fundamental restructuring and modernization project, designed to improve the growth bases. Even at this point, the criteria have led to lower inflation levels throughout Europe.

The Federal Government knows that it must make great efforts. Kinkel said that the Federal Government was also willing to start the third stage of EMU with a smaller group of countries provided that it included France. This would create facts and dispel doubts, Kinkel stressed. EMU will consolidate the stability dynamism that is already visible. He expressed confidence that the members of the second round did not want to lag behind.

The minister described the EU as a success story. The German economy relies to a very large extent on Europe. Two-thirds of German exports and over 60 percent of German investment abroad go to the single market. Europe has brought peace and stability, prosperity and good-neighborliness to Germany over the past four decades. Without European integration, the Germans would not have achieved unity.

Kinkel was critical that Europe had not adapted quickly enough to the transition from the industrial to the information age and to the rapid globalization of the national economies.

Approximately 20 million people are without work in Europe. This shows in a painful way that the structural adaptation has not been tackled courageously enough.

International investors are avoiding Germany. This must change quickly. Europe must act immediately if it does not want to fall back further, Kinkel pointed out. "Structural renewal and radical new thinking at the national and international level are required."

Whereas EU Commission President Jacques Santer favored including a chapter on employment in the Maastricht Treaty, Kinkel explained his negative attitude, pointing out that the existing treaty also stipulates a high level of employment as a major goal. Yet the mem-

ber countries should ask themselves how national efforts to ensure more employment could be shaped in a more efficient manner. "We do not need any stimulation programs financed through loans but structural changes, more flexibility, and deregulation."

The foreign minister also rejected the inclusion of the social protocol in the Maastricht Treaty. The same social standard in all member countries cannot be financed. It will not be possible to achieve more than the stipulation of minimum standards.

According to Kinkel, a politically united Europe needs a common currency. This central goal should consistently be pursued at the Intergovernmental Conference beginning in Turin in March. Kinkel advocated the principle of flexible integration. This does not exclude anybody and respects the institutional framework.

On the international stage, Europe must become more efficient and visible and show more solidarity, Kinkel emphasized. For this reason, the Federal Government supports majority decisions, a common center for planning and analysis, and a foreign-policy secretary of the Council of Ministers. The Western European Union (WEU) must be expanded and gradually integrated into the EU. Peacekeeping and humanitarian missions of the WEU should be stipulated in the Maastricht Treaty.

The minister also mentioned progress in the fight against cross-border crime. Over 70 percent of citizens support the fight against crime at EU level. "Our long-term goal is a European police authority with operational competence," Kinkel said.

The EU must turn into a real community of action that safeguards peace, stability, and prosperity, and in which the citizens feel safe and protected, a union that jointly advocates its values and interests and holds a leading position in global competition, the foreign minister stressed.

#### Germany: Ruehe, Waigel Disagree Over Defense Budget

AU2103125996 Munich SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG  
in German 21 Mar 96 p 1

[Report by Stefan Kornelius: "Ruehe Arms Himself Against Waigel"]

[FBIS Translated Text] A serious conflict has erupted between Defense Minister Volker Ruehe and Finance Minister Theo Waigel over new defense projects. Experts in the Bundestag view the dispute as a first tremor before the talks on the 1997 budget, which might lead to far-reaching cutbacks in the defense budget. In addition, a statement by the chancellor on Tuesday (19 March).

in which he questioned the inviolability of the defense budget, agreed one year ago and in which he considered the extension of the Bosnia mission, caused unease.

The conflict between Waigel and Ruehe erupted shortly before the finance minister imposed a budget freeze last week. Like other ministries, the Defense Ministry—worried about the upcoming tax estimation—announced large-scale procurement projects. Waigel saw himself forced to impose a budget freeze. After that, Ruehe attacked Waigel publicly several times, and succeeded in having the Bundestag adopt some kind of purchasing decision for the major projects.

Three frigates, which are to replace the outdated destroyers of the navy at the beginning of the next millennium, top the procurement list. A total of 220 million German marks (DM) was earmarked for this project in this year's budget. Ruehe's requests that the spending freeze be lifted for these projects reached the Finance Ministry, but they have never been passed on to the Bundestag.

Nevertheless, the Defense Approval Committee—a body that is not mentioned in the standing orders of the Bundestag—ignored Waigel's reservation and "took note" of the procurement projects. Thus Greens deputy Oswald Metzger left the meeting in protest. On Monday [25 March] Waigel and Ruehe are to discuss the lifting of the budget freeze. Nothing is known about the results of the talks.

Evidence is increasing that the Bundeswehr is facing some very serious cuts because the "massive cut-backs" generally announced by Kohl are likely to affect Ruehe's budget as well. In fact, the chancellor put the promise he made last year—that the defense budget would be safeguarded—in proper perspective: "New developments have taken place since then." He was referring to the Bosnia mission, stressing that one cannot estimate the costs and the "duration" of this mission. On the same day, the chancellor let Ruehe feel his irritation about the budget quarrel. Before the entire cabinet he told Ruehe that he had to solve his problems together with Waigel. There will be no individual solutions. Moreover, Kohl is not at all happy about Ruehe's public attacks. However, the minister from Hamburg is already preparing for another assault. The following can be heard at the Defense Ministry: Those who are against the frigates and endanger the shipyard on the coast in this way cannot rely on support for the Eurofighter on which a decision will be made in the fall. In the event the decision is positive, the aircraft would mainly be manufactured in Bavaria.

#### Germany: PRC Maneuvers Trigger Debate on Taiwan Sale

AU2003165796 Dusseldorf HANDELSBLATT  
in German 20 Mar 96 p 10

[Report signed "sz/tl:" "Taipei Wants Submarines"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Taipei/Bonn—A group of Bundestag deputies is visiting Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the People's Republic of China on behalf of the OSCE [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe]. It wants to explore the possibility of establishing new Asian security concepts on the model of the former CSCE [Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe].

The German delegation, which was in Taipei on Monday [18 March] and Tuesday, is led by Willy Wimmer (Christian Democratic Union), the former parliamentary state secretary in the Federal Defense Ministry and deputy OSCE president. Wimmer did not want to comment on the talks conducted with the government in Taiwan on Tuesday.

In Bonn, China's maneuvers have rekindled the debate on Taipei's wish to buy German submarines. Especially following Beijing's "latest brutal attempts to intimidate Taiwan," the way for the submarine supply to Taipei must be cleared, FDP [Free Democratic Party of Germany] Bundestag deputy Juergen Moellmann demands. The submarine debate will be addressed in an inquiry to the Federal Government in the near future. In 1993, Taiwan told Bonn that it wanted to order six submarines from German shipyards. Apart from that, an option for another four submarines and 10 frigates and corvettes was given. The order value was estimated at 12.5 billion German marks. Yet, the Federal Security Council refused permission to supply the equipment back then. Through its Economic and Cultural Affairs Office Taiwan, which has no diplomatic relations with Germany, has now again expressed its interest in German naval technology. The Federal Economics Ministry has, however, denied that Taiwan has asked about the submarines again.

Government circles are not very much inclined to change their position. Although Federal Defense Minister Volker Ruehe has demanded that the government should make "a clear statement" on the People's Republic's military threats, he expressly ruled out defense exports to the crisis region.

**Germany: Daily Cities Security Report on  
PKK-PDS Ties**

*AU2103112896 Hamburg BILD in German  
21 Mar 96 p 2*

[Report by Elmar Koch: "PKK Has Close Contacts With  
PDS"]

[FRIS Translated Text] According to the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BfV), the banned Communist Workers Party of Kurdistan (PKK) maintains close contact with the successor party of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS). BILD has received a new BfV

document on the links between the PDS and the PKK. —The PDS Bundestag member Steffen Tippoch (he participates in the Kurdish New Year festival in Turkey this week) has an aide from the Red Army Faction milieu "who holds intensive contacts with PKK officials." According to the BfV, she spent several weeks at a PKK training camp. —PDS Bundestag member Rolf Koehne supported a Kurdish demonstration on 1 July 1995, in which 5,000 people participated. —The Berlin PDS member, Marion Seeling, is quoted by the BfV report as saying: There is "agreement on certain issues with the PKK." It seems "indispensable to recognize the PKK as a partner to negotiations."



**France: Prime Minister Juppe Comments on Defense Reform***BR2003103696 Paris AFP in French  
0817 GMT 20 Mar 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Paris, 20 Mar (AFP)—On Wednesday [20 March] Prime Minister Alain Juppe stressed in the National Assembly that "professional Armed Forces with significantly reduced staffing will be more economical and more efficient in the medium term."

Addressing the National Assembly during the debate on the national defense reform, Mr. Juppe said, however, that "the financial effort that the country will continue to make for its Armed Forces should not be underestimated."

"With global resources worth Fr185 billion in 1995, France will undoubtedly remain among the leading European powers in the field of defense."

The prime minister said that the "defense of France" is "contained within a European and international perspective."

"The challenges for the years to come will be to give our defense policy its full European and worldwide dimension," the head of the government added.

"All the important operational functions which will determine the future of our Armed Forces will have a European dimension," he stated.

Moreover, the prime minister said that "European defenses will not develop outside the (Atlantic) alliance. Nor will they go 'against it.'"

"The development of the political and military capabilities of Europe and the strengthening of the European defense pillar of NATO are the two faces of one single policy," he said, stressing that "the statement by the WEU (Western European Union) countries which is attached to the Maastricht Treaty stipulates that the WEU will be developed as a defense component of the EU and as a means of strengthening the European pillar of the Atlantic alliance."

Mr. Juppe said that "the future commitment" of France to the "overhauled Atlantic alliance" will depend on the level of responsibility that will be given to the Europeans, in the spirit of the new transatlantic partnership which the president of the republic is looking forward to.

"At a time when we are learning the lessons of the end of the Cold War and the expansion of the EU and NATO has become a certainty, who would be able to understand France not becoming involved in the

upcoming reform of the political and military structures of the alliance," Alain Juppe asked.

**France: Defense Minister Millon on Defense Reform***BR2003125096 Paris AFP in French  
0935 GMT 20 Mar 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Paris, 20 Mar (AFP)—Defense Minister Charles Millon stated on Wednesday [20 March] in the National Assembly that the reform of the French defense system "presupposes fundamental changes to our defense industry."

For Mr. Millon "it is essential" that French defense enterprises "achieve greater independence from the Armed Forces procurement budgets."

The defense minister expressed his "desire to preserve a fabric of equipment manufacturers behind the major poles of nuclear, aerospace, electronics, and electro-mechanical construction engineering."

With regard to the future of the Directorate of Naval Shipbuilding (DCN), the minister indicated that the "very wide-ranging" consultations currently underway would make it possible to define the systems "which will secure the future."

Mr. Millon also announced that Jacques Loppion, the president of GIAT Industries, into which the state has decided to inject 3.7 billion francs (Fr) of capital, will advertise his business plans for the future "in a few weeks' time." These, he added, would make the enterprise "viable" once again, following a deficit of almost Fr12 billion in 1995.

This plan, the minister stated, would consist "site by site, activity by activity, of measures aimed at adapting GIAT to its market, at accompanying the necessary economic developments, and finally, at maintaining local economies and employment."

Mr. Millon also insisted on the "proximity logic" inspiring "the introduction of economic and social flanking measures to accompany industrial restructuring through framework agreements between the state and the regions."

Concluding his address to the National Assembly, Defense Minister Charles Millon stated that "it was now up to the French people to achieve a new fundamental consensus on defense."

For the defense minister, "no consensus is possible without agreement on strategic analysis, on our security needs, and on the missions of our defense forces," all topics which he elaborated in length in the National Assembly today.

"The best soldiers, the latest equipment, and the most intensive training have never on their own been enough to preserve national independence," Mr. Millon stated, adding, that "what counts first and foremost is the desire for independence and freedom of the whole people."

Earlier Mr. Millon had indicated that the abolishment of military service in its present form, "imposed" by the shift to professional Armed Force, represented an "immense change." For the defense minister, "France owes it to itself today to invent a new form of commitment to the Republic," in the context of the open debate on the future of national service.

**France: Defense Committee Official on Defense Reform**

BR2003152796 Paris *LIBERATION* in French  
20 Mar 96 p 15

[Interview with Rally for the Republic Deputy Jacques Baumel, deputy chairman of the Defense Committee at the French National Assembly, by Jean-Dominique Merchet; place and date not given: "Reform Will Be More Traumatic Than They Say"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Merchet] What do you think of the defense policy guideline report being debated today in the National Assembly?

[Baumel] This reform was inevitable. For the past 14 years, it has been held up for too long by the procrastination of successive governments. Its broad outlines can only but be approved. But it will be more expensive and more traumatic than people are saying.

[Merchet] For example?

[Baumel] We have to change our military system without weakening our defense spirit. The future must not be limited to sending maybe 30,000 soldiers to trudge their way through the Caucasus. Perhaps in the past we were too inward-looking. But today we cannot afford sending troops abroad under a multinational—i.e., American—staff, especially when it comes to participating in operations which lie outside our natural areas of interest in Africa and Europe. We have seen what we got out of the Gulf War: At the end of the day we were excluded from the peace negotiations. And I will not mention the humiliating role that our soldiers were made to play in the former Yugoslavia, under the guise of UN military missions.

[Merchet] How do you view the development of deterrence?

[Baumel] Deterrence is still the irreplaceable guarantee of our security and I am pleased that we are keeping it. But it must be adapted to fit in with new scenarios.

Today, we need more strategic flexibility; we need to be in a position to respond to any threat that might emerge from troublemaker countries. From this point of view, one should not neglect the development of new missiles bearing conventional payloads and capable of striking accurately over long distances.

[Merchet] The president states, however, that France must play a driving role when it comes to nuclear disarmament.

[Baumel] Where testing is concerned I totally support the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, but the zero option (concerning low-yield tests—*LIBERATION* editor's note) seems incautious to me. Just like I disapprove of the total cessation of testing on Mururoa. By doing this we are ruling out any possibility of us resuming testing should the need arise, something which I obviously do not want. The United States will keep its test range in Nevada and Russia its test range in Novaya Zemlya. As for the Palen simulation program, that is a scientific venture that is going to cost a lot more than people are saying.

[Merchet] Jacques Chirac has made a commitment to allocating defense credits of 185 billion francs (Fr) per year over the course of the upcoming military programming law (1996-2002). Do you believe that?

[Baumel] We absolutely must believe it. That is a commitment which the president will find very tough to keep, given the monetary uncertainties and the unfortunate propensity of the Finance Ministry to freeze or cancel part of the credits during the year. Credits worth Fr12 billion were canceled this year in that very way. [passage omitted]

[Merchet] Should we maintain compulsory national service?

[Baumel] The French Army must be professionalized. That is the right decision, but we fail to see what is going to replace what we are destroying. It is all very confusing. I do not favor compulsory civil service. Are they going to bring back the youth work camps of the Marshall Petain era? The young people of France will get the impression that they are being deceived. I fail to see what we are going to use these boys for over a six-month period, and who will take the places that would normally go to employees? And who will pay for it? Certainly not the Defense Ministry, which has no money to allocate to boyscout chores. No, this compulsory civil service does not stand up, it is a bogus way out of military service.

**France: De Charette Defines Arab, Mediterranean Policy**

BR2103123496 Paris AFP in French  
1535 GMT 20 Mar 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Paris, 20 Mar (AFP)—On Wednesday (20 March) French Foreign Minister Herve de Charette defined the "three poles" of the French Arab and Mediterranean policy, just a few days away from President Jacques Chirac's official visit to the Middle East.

"Our prime objective is to contribute toward peace. The peace settlement in Lebanon and Syria, between the Israelis and the Palestinians, is also a matter for the countries of Europe and especially the business of France," Mr. de Charette told the deputies.

"Secondly, we want to contribute toward development, so that the Mediterranean, today an area of confrontation and poverty, tomorrow becomes an area of development and peace," he added.

"Finally, we are trying to ensure that we have warm political, economic, and cultural relations with each—I repeat each—and every country in the Mediterranean Basin," the minister emphasized.

Mr. de Charette reiterated that this policy had already been translated into the organization, at France's initiative, of the European-Mediterranean conference held in Barcelona last November and the hosting of a ministerial aid conference for Palestinian autonomy in Paris back in January. He went on to say that it would continue with President Chirac's visit to Lebanon and Egypt at the beginning of April "and many other initiatives."

"France is back in the Mediterranean again and intends to play an extremely active role there in the months and years to come."

Mr. Chirac will be the first French head of state to make an official visit to Lebanon since the country, which was under a French mandate until 1943, became independent.

No Western head of state has paid an official visit to Lebanon since the end of the civil war in Lebanon in late 1990.

**France: De Charette Interviewed on Bosnia, EU**

LD2003153496 Luxembourg RTL Radio Network  
in French 0645 GMT 20 Mar 96

[Interview with French Foreign Minister Herve de Charette by Michele Cotta; place not given—live]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Cotta] Good morning, Herve de Charette,

[Charette] Good morning, Michele Cotta.

[Cotta] Sarajevo has been reunited. This is the first phase of the Dayton accords—unless you would prefer me to say the Paris accords....

[De Charette, interrupting] Certainly: They were signed in Paris, it was difficult enough to obtain that.

[Cotta] ...and they were prepared in Dayton. So the first phase was completed yesterday after 90 days. Only the Bosnians control the town now. Honestly, is it a success? There have been shocking pictures; there have been fires.

[De Charette] There is nothing to be proud of. I am going to tell you something, Michele Cotta, there is nothing to be proud of. The situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina is not what it should be, and things in Sarajevo did not happen as we might have liked them to or in accordance with the spirit of the Paris accords. In Sarajevo, we have watched as something appalling was unfolding, that is, the last phase of ethnic cleansing, and I, for one, no longer speak about all this, as you may have noticed. Why? Because I am appalled. I am appalled to see that the Serbs from the districts where they lived, or which they occupied, because some arrived during the war—Bosnian flats—all these people have left, or at least a lot of them. [sentence as heard] Who encouraged them? None other than the Serbs themselves, and the Bosnians.

[Cotta] And fear, mainly.

[De Charette] Yea, well, by... [pauses] That's right, well, but it was more or less organized by the various sides, in any case, organized in circumstances which show quite well that the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, unfortunately.... [pauses] Things are not over.

[Cotta] There has in fact been a carve-up, a de facto carve-up between the Serb authorities on the one hand and the Muslims and the Croats on the other and....

[De Charette, interrupting] [Word indistinct] I want to alert the international community. Indeed, what we want in Bosnia-Herzegovina.... [pauses] We French did not have 50 dead for the war to resume one day or for the situation to be as it is, but for men to make peace. That was the reason for it. And that is why there are still French troops there. That is why IFOR [UN Implementation Force] is there. Not only the international community, but also the Serbs, the Bosnians, and the Croats should be aware of that. One day—quite soon, actually—we will be gone. They will at last be responsible again, and it is high time they took their responsibilities.



[Cotta] I wanted to put the following question to you: What will happen when IFOR pulls out? Is it unreasonable to think that peace may be too fragile to survive the withdrawal of the Americans and the Europeans?

[De Charette] Well, I, you know, I would like to repeat that everything we French, English, and a few others—the Spaniards and others—have done over four years was done for the sake of reconciliation among the various sides, and that gives a meaning to all this and to the sacrifices that we have....

[Cotta, interrupting] Unfortunately, that meaning is not obvious right now, is it?

[De Charette] Well, that's the situation. Unfortunately, I have to share my current concern with you.

[Cotta] We are 10 days away from the Turin intergovernmental conference on the reform of the European institutions. France will support the creation of the post of a Mr. or Ms. PESC [Politique Etrangere et de Securite Commune—Common Foreign and Security Policy]. Germany does not agree, and neither does the European Commission. Will France stand its ground?

[De Charette] Yes, of course. Let us be more precise for the sake of those listening in. It is written into the Maastricht Treaty that there would be an intergovernmental conference in 1996 which would make it possible to revise the Treaty. It is a kind of review clause: It will be possible to revise the Treaty in 1996. What is the main reason which justifies this review now? The enlargement of the European Union to central and east-

ern European countries is in the offing. Institutions must function better in order for the table to be enlarged. We shall be coming to the intergovernmental conference, not with God knows what scheme in mind, but the simple purpose of serving the general interest of France and Europe, so that the European institutions can function.

[Cotta] This concept of the general interest is not shared by all, and that is precisely the problem, is it not?

[De Charette] Yes, but it has to do with France's role as a leader, its natural role as a leader that it should fight for that, and, on many issues as you will see—I read the statements made by my colleague and friend, Klaus Kinkel, the German foreign minister, yesterday—but you will see that we, the French and the Germans, have already made enormous progress in reconciling our stances. We shall continue to do so and, again. France is going to attend the conference with a mind open to all proposals. Its own are guided by a simple imperative: The European Union, which is going to be enlarged, must be able to function, that is, to take decisions—good ones if possible—and to have a foreign policy. We spoke about Bosnia-Herzegovina earlier. Why are things not going well? Because there has been no European stance. There have been distinct stances from the French, the English, the Germans, and so on.

[Cotta] If you don't mind—because we shall have the time to discuss this again....

[De Charette, interrupting] Yes, I think so, because it will last for a long time. [passage omitted]

**Italy: Prime Minister Dini Interviewed on Election Stance**

BR1823144096 Rome IL MESSAGGERO in Italian  
17 Mar 96 p 6

[Interview with Italian Prime Minister Lamberto Dini by Paolo Ruffini and other unidentified correspondents, in Rome on 16 March: "Dini: Di Pietro Will Back My List"]

[FBIS Translated Text] *The center is his dream, the extreme Right his obsession, Di Pietro, to all appearances, the ace up his sleeve. The secrets of Dini the politician, who met with a number of reporters at his party headquarters yesterday for a collective interview, stand revealed.*

[Correspondent] What will Di Pietro do, Prime Minister?

[Dini] I do not know, however....

[Correspondent] However?

[Dini] However, I know that he will certainly want to express his preferences as far as the alliances fighting the election are concerned.

[Correspondent] And where do you think his preferences lie?

[Dini] I do not think that Di Pietro feels distant from the values, political sentiments, and people making up Italian Renewal. It is no coincidence that two of his friends, Giorgianni and Stalano, are part of our team, and that [former Di Pietro spokesman] Veltri is an Olive Tree candidate.

[Correspondent] But why have you gone into politics?

[Dini] Look, it would have been easier to keep out and to wait and see how things went as a private citizen.

[Correspondent] Quite, so why did you do it?

[Dini] Because there was a need to give the center, the moderates, a voice, now that the extreme Right's line has taken over in the Freedom Pole.

[Correspondent] Was the center of the Olive Tree not enough?

[Dini] My impression is that the Olive Tree's center component is still weak.

[Correspondent] And in what do you differ from Prodi?

[Dini] Italian Renewal is not part of the Olive Tree. Renewal is a moderate, reforming force, allied with but different from the Olive Tree.

[Correspondent] Allies of necessity?

[Dini] No, allies to govern, to continue the campaign to set the country back on its economic feet with pragmatism, and to beat a Right in which extreme positions now prevail.

[Correspondent] What do you have in common?

[Dini] Our sense of responsibility toward the country and our attachment to the principle of social solidarity and cohesion.

[Correspondent] Extreme positions may well be prevailing on the Right, but is there not too much division in the center-Left?

[Dini] This is one of the faults of the electoral system, but the Olive Tree's forces and those that identify with Renewal are those that proved capable, in 1995, of seeking the country's overall interest, with government measures and decisions that were neither easy nor painless. And there is no need for me to remind you on which side the Right stood, busy as it was voting alongside Communist Renewal....

[Correspondent] Berlusconi and Bertinotti. B & B, as they have said.

[Dini] B.B.? I would rather have Brigitte Bardot any day.

[Correspondent] What is a moderate doing in the center-Left alliance?

[Dini] As I said, my preference was forced upon me by the fact that the extreme Right now has the upper hand in the Freedom Pole. Suffice it to look back over the past year. And if extreme positions prevail, I see danger ahead for Italy. I would see it if they prevailed on the Left as well.

[Correspondent] Is Berlusconi letting himself be ordered about by Fini?

[Dini] Berlusconi and Fini obviously did not have the same agenda. Berlusconi would not have ventured to sponsor the program of reforms himself if he had wanted an election. I do not want to put the blame on anyone, but facts are facts. There are a lot of interwoven tendencies. There are people with greater political strength than others, and there are people in the center-Right who have been fearing the growth of a moderate center.

[Correspondent] They are accusing you of being a liar. Fini has called you "Pinocchio."

[Dini] These attacks show only one thing: That the Right is afraid of losing the election. It is the only possible explanation, otherwise I fail to understand them. The British would say, "Give me a break" [preceding four

words in English]. The truth of the matter is that there were expectations that have been disappointed.

[Correspondent] How will you succeed in getting Communist Renewal voters to vote for you?

[Dini] Basically, I will be the lesser evil for them.

[Correspondent] What do you think of the Dotti affair in Forza Italia? They say he might run with you.

[Dini] No. The chips are down now. It is too late. But it is precisely people like Dotti that my movement has in mind. Dotti is a moderate. He belongs to that center area that I want to bring together and make great.

[Correspondent] And federate with the Left?

[Dini] No, because once the country has been put back on its feet and the reforms have been carried out, this area will be alternative to the Left. A healthy form of bipolarism is one whose poles are made up of the moderate Left and the moderate center.

[Correspondent] And you intend to reconstitute the center as the alternative to the Left.

[Dini] Precisely.

[Correspondent] And is this what distinguishes you from Prodi, as he wants to constitute the democratic party?

[Dini] Quite so.

[Correspondent] You do not have a reversal (rihalione) in mind, by any chance?

[Dini] Do not make me laugh.

[Correspondent] Is there a written undertaking to that effect?

[Dini] My word is sufficient.

[Correspondent] What is the center?

[Dini] It is the place where ideological preferences and ideological stances are not so strong, where specific interests can best be reconciled with general interests. This is the moderate center.

[Correspondent] Will the reforms sketched out during Maccanico's attempt (to form a government) ever be carried out?

[Dini] The issue of the major reforms must be taken up again precisely where Maccanico left off, but reforms require significant majorities. The winners will have to seek agreement with the losers.

[Correspondent] If the center-Left wins, who will be prime minister?

[Dini] The Olive Tree's candidate is Prodi. Then we will see.

[Correspondent] See what?

[Dini] We will see the results. Anyway, countries are not governed by one person, fortunately, in democracies. Let us leave that sort of thing to dictatorships.

[Correspondent] What if nobody wins? Will we go back to the polls?

[Dini] It would be a great pity, a trauma that we have to spare the country. It would be unthinkable. Overfrequent elections undermine the democratic system. An agreement will have to be reached.

#### Italy: EU Urged To Help Turkey Remain Loyal to West

BR2003130596 Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA  
in Italian 19 Mar 96 p 8

[Commentary by Enrico Iacchia: "It is in Europe's interest To Save Turkey From Extremist Threat"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The armed wing of Islamic fundamentalism is improving its technique. But there is reason to wonder whether it is also extending its tentacles and, if so, where. There are no doubts with regard to its technique. Someone who wants to blow himself up, having stuffed himself with explosive, can succeed anywhere. But Israel is a tiny country with excellent security services. The technique of the armed wing has been refined. Woe betide us, however, if it were to extend its tentacles into two regions close to us—the Balkans and Turkey. In Turkey we came very close to having a fundamentalist regime after the election.

To accept Turkey is a constant factor in U.S. policy. To accept it, turning a blind eye—or almost—to human rights observance and giving priority to the importance of its strategic position and of its pro-Western alignment.

But does the same apply to Europe and to us? Our foreign policy, in parallel with our military policy, offers no certainties. We try to maintain a happy balance, as was shown by the equidistant stance that we adopted in the recent Greek-Turkish Aegean Sea dispute, peacefully resolved at the last moment by the United States' Holbrooke.

Is what Europe does, independently of the United States, enough? Should we remain neutral, or should we help the Turkish Government to spread its (hitherto) moderate vision of Islam to Central Asia and its pro-Western stances to the Balkans and the Middle East? Europe has made a gesture. By approving the plan for customs union with Turkey in December, the European Parliament opened the way to that country's possible



future annexation to the EU. This, however, remains a mirage for Ankara.

Indeed, Turkey is excluded from the list of countries—extending from Eastern Europe to the Mediterranean islands of Malta and Cyprus—to which accession to the Union has been offered as a prospect, in due time.

But, contrary to expectations, this was not enough to keep the moderate secular ruling group in power, and only now does it seem to have gathered sufficient support to leave the country.

This problem does not arise for Washington. It is necessary to help the Turks—or, rather, the moderate

pro-Western forces. Of course, there is the repression of the Kurds.

But since Turkey stepped up its military operations against the PKK (Workers Party of Kurdistan), despite some expressions of protest at human rights violations, U.S. military aid has been stepped up too.

Now the United States provides 85 percent of Turkey's weapons supplies and 90 percent of the military assistance that Ankara receives from abroad. There is a real danger of the Islamic kamikazes extending their tentacles to that country. It is in our interest to help the Turks to remain secular and loyal allies of the West.

**Portugal: Paper Lists New Presidential Advisers**  
*BR1403141096 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS*  
*in Portuguese 9 Mar 96 p 6*

[Unattributed report: "New Faces at Belem Palace"]

[FBIS Translated Text]

#### **Head of Civil Household**

Antonio Manuel Franco, a diplomat, born 17 March 1944, a law graduate, began his diplomatic career in 1970. He was secretary of the Council of State from 1983 to 1986. He took up the post of consul general in Luanda in 1986 and in Barcelona in 1990. A year later, he took part in the Portuguese mission as assistant chief for the structures of the peace process in Angola. He was appointed as ambassador to Sao Tome and Principe in 1994, and to Gabon in 1995, until Sampaio summoned him to Belem Palace.

#### **Head of Military Household**

General Jose Manuel Faria Leal, born 16 December 1936, is the new head of the Portuguese presidency's military household. A native of Lisbon, married and the father of three daughters, he entered the Army in 1954.

#### **Head of Office**

Lidio Magalães and Laplaine Guimaraes (assistant)

#### **Advisers**

Politics—Carlos Gaspar and Manuel Magalães e Silva (Macao), Fernando Marques da Costa, and Nuno Brederode Santos;

International Relations—Moraes Cabral, Antonio Senofelt, Ricardo Passos Gouveia;

Regional Affairs—Pedro Reis and Leiria Pinto;

Economic and Social Affairs—João Ferreira do Amaral, Madureira Pinto, Carlos Portas, Jorge Simoes, Antonio Ornelas, Jose Amaral;

Science—João Caraca;

Education—Antonio Novoa and Ana Maria Bettencourt;

Environment—João Paulo Almeida Fernandes and Mario Batista Coelho;

Youth—Tiago de Monte Pegado and Gustavo Cardoso;

News Media—Antonio Manuel, João Gabriel, and Elisabete Caramelo;

Legal Affairs—Ana Isabel Martinho, Jorge Novais, Maria do Carmo Neves;

Cultural Affairs—Jose Manuel dos Santos and Gonçalo Coutinho;

Parliamentary Affairs—Lopes Cardoso, Jorge Gonçalves, and João Bonifácio Serra.

**Portugal: Foreign Minister To Propose Euro-African Summit**

*BR2003134496 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese*  
*16 Mar 96 p 3*

[Report by Luis Marinho: "Gama To Propose Euro-African Summit"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Jaime Gama will be writing to all the EU foreign ministers to inform them of his proposal to hold a Euro-African summit. The Portuguese foreign minister announced this in Angola in his official speech for this week's state visit. A Foreign Ministry source told EXPRESSO that this subject had already been broached last Thursday [14 March] in Brussels by Ambassador Antonio Monteiro in a meeting of the Political Committee before the General Affairs Council. Despite their surprise, the representatives of the other EU countries expressed their interest in the Portuguese proposal but raised a few questions regarding the practicalities.

Jaime Gama will make his proposal at the meeting of the General Affairs Council scheduled to be held in Brussels on 25 March although it has yet to be decided at what level the Portuguese proposal will be discussed.

The foreign minister said he was quite pleased with the results of his trip to Angola where he claims the foundations were laid for "an innovative form" of cooperation. This kind of cooperation discussed with the leading Angolan authorities consists of replacing aid in unsecured loans with the creation of mixed capital companies in various sectors. Where Angola's debt to Portugal is concerned—this is estimated at around 220 billion escudos—the Portuguese suggestion that some of this debt be converted into the assets of the companies that will be created was well received by the Angolan authorities. The military domain is another area of cooperation that will be strengthened, although no decision has yet been made regarding the exact sectors that will need to be reinforced. Armed Forces Chief of Staff Admiral Fuzeta da Ponte has already planned a trip to Luanda next Monday.

Angola has already been defined as one of the priorities of Portuguese foreign policy and it would appear that the minister is trying to prove that the socialist government can succeed in its relations with Africa. Jaime Gama already has a visit planned to Guinea-Bissau for 15 and 16 June.

**Spain: Ministry Denies Arrest of Delegation in Turkey**

LD2103111696 Madrid RNE-1 Radio Network  
in Spanish 0700 GMT 21 Mar 96

(FBIS Translated Excerpt) The Spanish Foreign Ministry has denied reports that a Spanish delegation has been arrested in the southeast of Turkey as previously reported by a center for solidarity with the Kurdish people in Madrid. The Spanish Embassy in Ankara said that it had been informed by the Turkish Government that the Spanish delegation had not suffered any mishaps. The group of Spaniards includes a PNV (Basque Nationalist Party) senator and representatives of non-governmental organizations. [passage omitted]

**Spain: Government Planning To Veto Extradition Treaty**

BR1903141796 Madrid EFE in Spanish  
1036 GMT 19 Mar 96

(Unattributed report: "Spain Planning To Veto Negotiations")

(FBIS Translated Excerpt) Brussels, 19 Mar (EFE)—Today, Tuesday (19 March), Spain plans to veto the negotiations on an extradition treaty between EU countries if it does not contain a reference to association with criminals, which would include accomplices in terrorist crimes.

Spanish Justice and Interior Minister Juan Alberto Belloch today said on arrival at the EU Council of Justice Ministers that Spain cannot resolve this issue in a superficial manner.

According to Belloch, Spain is planning to block the negotiations today "without any doubt" because "we have been working on this extradition issue for too long to deal with this problem superficially on one given occasion."

"And it would be a superficial solution if someone accused of belonging to an armed gang cannot be the object of extradition, regardless of whether he is accused of a concrete crime," he said.

He also said that "his being accused by the authorities of any member country of merely belonging to an armed gang should be enough."

Spain intends to include in the extradition treaty which the EU countries are preparing the concept of association with criminals or collaboration with an armed gang, which would avoid situations such as that created by the Belgian Council of State's refusing the Spanish Government's request for extradition of the two presumed ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) collaborators. [passage omitted]

**Spain: Elorza To Attend Intergovernmental Conference**

BR2003134696 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish  
20 Mar 96 p 8

(Report signed I.C.: "Elorza To Represent Spain in Negotiations To Reform Maastricht")

(FBIS Translated Text) Madrid—Diplomatic sources state that Spain's current ambassador to the EU, Javier Elorza, will soon be appointed as the Spanish representative at the Intergovernmental Conference for the review of the Maastricht Treaty, which will prepare the EU for receiving new member states. The conference will be officially opened in Turin on 28 March by the heads of state and government of the Fifteen, including Felipe Gonzalez. This is expected to be Gonzalez' last foreign visit as prime minister.

Together with Austria, Spain is the last EU country to name a negotiator. The other partners have already done so, mostly appointing their ministers or secretaries of state for European affairs or their ambassadors to Brussels. The delay in appointing Elorza is due to the post-electoral limbo that Spain currently finds itself in.

Elorza has extensive experience of European affairs. He was Spain's second in command in Brussels before being appointed number two at the European Affairs Ministry and then EU ambassador in 1994.

His qualities are generally appreciated by the People's Party—with the exception of European Commissioner Marcelino Oreja with whom he had a long-standing dispute—and it is likely that he continue to be the Spanish negotiator when the new government takes office.



**Cyprus: Spokesman on Guarantees Issue in Cyprus Solution**

NC2103141496 Nicosia Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in Greek  
1130 GMT 21 Mar 96

[FBI's Translated Text] Government spokesman Ioannis Kasoulidis said what is being currently discussed regarding the guarantees issue in case of a Cyprus solution is President Glavkos Kliridhis' proposal for a multinational force to be stationed in Cyprus that will have an interventionist right. Kasoulidis was commenting on a press report today according to which Britain believes Turkey must maintain its interventionist rights in Cyprus but implement them only if the multinational force fails to impose regional peace. The spokesman said this view has not been discussed yet.

**Cyprus: U.S. Ambassador's Statement Termed 'Naive'**

NC2103094996 Nicosia I MAKHI in Greek  
21 Mar 96 p 3

[From the "Militant Comment" column: "Richard Boucher's Clarifications"]

[FBI's Translated Text] The Americans clarified again—through the U.S. Ambassador in Nicosia Richard Boucher—that they have no prepared solution plans for Cyprus and do not intend to submit their own plans. I MAKHI has repeatedly stressed that ... [ellipses as published] it would not be tragic for our side if the Americans prepared solution plans. What they are claiming—that they will not submit plans—is for the naive! They will submit proposals, and ideas, and views, and plans, and recommendations. And they must submit them.

The Americans are not mere viewers in Cyprus. They are playing a leading role and regulating developments. Thus, they must base any of their views and recommendations on reason and ethics. If their effort is basically aiming not to offend the Turkish interests and to maintain—one way or another—the partitioning regime, then the new U.S. mediation will certainly fail even if Europe supports its mediation along with Washington. We hope that the Americans have learned many things from past experiences and this time they will appear more realistic and more honest.

**Cyprus: Defense Minister on Official Visit to Russia**

NC2103094196 Nicosia Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in Greek  
0800 GMT 21 Mar 96

[FBI's Translated Text] Defense Minister Konstandinos Iliadhis left this morning for Moscow on an official visit where he will sign a technical cooperation agreement on defense issues between Cyprus and Russia. He is accompanied by National Guard Chief, Lieutenant General Nikolaos Vorvolakos. Iliadhis said the cooperation concerns technical support for arms systems that Cyprus has already purchased or intends to purchase.

According to CyBC [Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation] information, Cyprus is interested in buying Russian T-80 tanks and the middle range anti-missile system S-300. It is certain that the Cyprus delegation will visit arms industry plants to review the arms systems it is interested in purchasing.

Cyprus has already purchased 43 Russian BMP-3 tanks, some of which have been received and displayed in the military parade on 1 October 1995.

**Greece: Foreign Ministry Seares Turkish Violations**  
NC2103133496 Athens Elliniki Radhiofonias Radio  
Network in Greek 1200 GMT 21 Mar 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Konstantinos Bikas commented in Athens today on Turkish provocative actions, stressing that continuing Turkish violations of Greek airspace and territorial water do not help to cultivate a good atmosphere with Greece.

**Greece: Turkish Aircraft Violate Airspace in Aegean**

NC2003223696 Athens Elliniki Radhiofonias Radio  
Network in Greek 2200 GMT 20 Mar 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Turkish aircraft reportedly infringed air traffic regulations in the Athens FIR (Flight Information Region) today and violated Greek national airspace in the Aegean on nine occasions. The same sources said our air force reacted immediately. Turkish aircraft were reconnoitered and intercepted by Greek fighter planes each time.

In one case, near Skiros island, Turkish F16 aircraft were involved in a dog fight with Greek Mirage planes. In another, Turkish aircraft approached to within two to three miles of the Athos Peninsula's coast. Other Turkish aircraft also flew over the island of Thasos.

**Greece: Television Crew Visit to Imia Confirmed**

NC2003133296 Athens Elliniki Radhiofonias Radio  
Network in Greek 1200 GMT 20 Mar 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Asked to comment on a Turkish Foreign Ministry report that there is an agreement on a local and military level regarding the Imia goats, government spokesman Dimitrios Reppas said that because Turkey cannot use arguments from the International Treaties it is trying to strengthen its arguments with tricks. He said the sovereignty of the rocky islets is a given and it is indisputable.

In addition to the measures that the government is taking to defend Greece's national rights, it is also taking measures for its private interests. Reppas announced that the Greek Government has placed the specific rocky islets on the community program (NOTTURA 2000) (not further identified), concluding: So, the controversial rocky islets are included in communal programs, thus proving Greek and European sovereignty on these islands.

Finally, Reppas confirmed that a private television station crew yesterday visited the rocky islet of Imia, saying that this visit ended and had no consequence. Answering a question, the spokesman said the government

neither adopts nor prevents such initiatives but clarified that such issues must be handled with sensitivity in order to avoid any problems.

**Greece: Turkish TV Interviews Pangalos on Aegean**  
TA2003135796 Istanbul SHOW Television in Turkish  
2030 GMT 19 Mar 96

[Interview with Greek Foreign Minister Theodoros Pangalos by Mehmet Ali Birand in Athens; date not given; from the "32d Day" program--recorded, in French with superimposed translation into Turkish]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Pangalos] At some stage we thought that Turkey would undertake a fait accompli. There was an escalation. In response to every ship from the Turkish fleet, we sent one of our own. We were forced to act in this manner. We were extremely determined and calm.

[Birand] Was there a time when you said: Oh my God, war will break out?

[Pangalos] I did not say oh my God, but I did think we were going towards war and I said so. We saw that we were on the road to a great disaster. Suddenly, I imagined that we were fighting like the Serbs, the Bosnians, and the Croats, and people were watching us on their television sets in the evenings.

[Birand] Did the fact that 25 Turkish commandos passed you unnoticed and landed on another island that night create much reaction in Greece? Did this anger you?

[Pangalos] It was naturally an irritating event, but such developments can always occur. I can say that it was a road accident.

[Birand] You replaced your chief of staff. Was that because of the commando incident?

[Pangalos] No. There were certain difficulties between the chief of staff and the political authority. The political authority, in turn, exercised its power and ended his term of duty. His term in office was about to end anyway.

[Birand] Did we avert a threat like the Hora crisis in 1987?

[Pangalos] It was more dangerous than the 1987 crisis. In the past we had disputes in the territorial waters or in the air, but in this case, as far as we were concerned, Turkey was demanding a piece of territory belonging to us. The sea and the air cannot be held. This place, however, is a piece of land even though it is a rocky area. Furthermore, Tansu Ciller declared that there are 3,700 islands whose status is unclear in the Aegean. There are only 2,500 islands in the Aegean. In other words, she even wants the islands we do not own. Where

are we to find an additional 1,200 islands? These two developments indicate that Turkey wants territory from Greece.

[Birand] I was also here in Athens that night. You did not explain the matter clearly to the public. I am talking about the famous flag issue. You withdrew from the island and even removed the Greek flag. In a way, as Ciller said, the soldiers and the flag were removed.

[Pangalos] It is clear that this rocky island belongs to us. There is no doubt on this matter because we have always used it. We can do whatever we want in a place that belongs to us. It is not important whether or not the flag is still there. Actually there were also unfortunate developments such as the hoisting of the flag by the mayor and the subsequent landing of your colleagues on the islet.

[Birand] No, let us not forget that what started the incident was the initial hoisting of the flag by the Kallimachos mayor on the islet. This is being forgotten and Turkey is being accused of initiating the incident. If it were not for the mayor, the incident would not have escalated to such heights.

[Pangalos] Yes, we have mutual responsibilities, but there is also a territorial demand from us on the part of Turkey. You cannot overlook this.

[Birand] Turkey is claiming the same thing. We describe Kardak as Turkish territory and we believe in this. There is no question of an attack.

[Pangalos] In today's world territorial disputes are not discussed in this manner. One refers to the law. Let me explain to you very simply what you are doing. There is an apartment and I live in it. You come and tell me to leave because the apartment belongs to you. I say no, this is mine. You, in turn, are threatening me at gunpoint to leave the apartment. You should go to court and seek justice. This is my proposal to you. Go to the International Court of Justice, prove your case, and then the court can evict us.

[Birand] This is what Turkey says as well. Ankara also claims that this apartment belongs to it. That is, both sides want the same place. Therefore, we should discuss the matter and find a solution.

[Pangalos] We say so to negotiations because you want to share the Aegean in accordance with a mutual balance of power. I cannot accept that in any way. Moreover, there is nothing to discuss. We hold different views. We need a third party, an arbitrator. So, let us submit a joint position to the Court of Justice regarding the continental shelf. For Kardak you must apply to the Court of Justice

by yourselves because you are the ones who wish to evict me from my house.

[Birand] You applied to the EU and blocked the economic support Turkey is to receive as a result of the Customs Union. Will you continue to pursue this policy of continually mistreating Turkey in Europe? Won't you change this policy?

[Pangalos] We are currently faced with a military threat and a territorial demand. I cannot finance a country which is threatening me. If you clarify this situation, declare that there is no threat, renounce your claims on Kardak, or apply to the International Court by yourselves, then we will be ready to lift the blockage. We will comply with the court's decision.

[Birand] In other words, you reject direct negotiations in any case.

[Pangalos] No one can negotiate our sovereignty rights. Would you negotiate with the Kurds? This is a matter of sovereignty. You are demanding territory from us.

[Birand] There are so many issues awaiting solutions and disturbing Turkey. For example, the militarization of the islands.

[Pangalos] This is my suggestion to you. As I said earlier, first you must apply to the International Court of Justice with regard to Imia or Kardak. We, in turn, will lift the blockage concerning the Customs Union. This will help soften the atmosphere. Then together we can refer the continental shelf issue to the Court of Justice. If you withdraw your Angaran army, then we can reduce our presence around Turkey. The first step must be taken by the strongest. After that, we can sit and discuss economic and other cooperation. Be sure that in this way Turkey will have more time to address its real problems. Greece is not a problem for Turkey.

[Birand] You always find fault only with Turkey. As the British say, however, it takes two to tango. Are you never wrong? Have you never made any mistakes?

[Pangalos] Naturally, we also made mistakes and took wrong steps. You are an informed journalist who is closely following the developments. In my opinion, these current events will disappear after a while; they will pass like the cold war. The younger generation has other expectations. We are now entering the era of new technologies and open societies. Politicians must realize this. Turkey is a modern country with a great future, but it must renounce old prejudices. When this is achieved, there will be no more tension.

[Birand] Mr. Minister, thank you very much.



**Greece: PM Begins Official Visit to Rome**

NC2103125496 Athens Elliniki Radiofonias Radio  
Network in Greek 1200 GMT 21 Mar 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Konstantinos Simitis is paying a short visit to Rome today as part of a Greek diplomatic campaign in European capitals.

According to a report received a short time ago by Greek radio special correspondent Periklia Oriskou, the Prime Minister is now meeting with Italian President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, and then he will hold talks with Prime Minister Lamberto Dini. At 1500 Greek time, the Greek prime minister will attend a luncheon hosted by Mr. Dini, and two hours later he will give a news conference.

The Greek prime minister will brief his Italian counterpart, who is presiding over the EU in the current six-month period, on Greek-Turkish relations after the crisis at the Imia islets and on developments in the Skopje [the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia—FYROM] issue. The briefing to be made by the Italian prime minister on the Skopje issue is anticipated with particular interest since Italian Foreign Minister Susanna Agnelli visited Skopje at the beginning of the week.

The Greek radio correspondent's report added that Mr. Simitis, at his meeting with the Italian prime minister, will also present the Greek positions in view of the [EU] Intergovernmental Conference to be held on 29 March in Turin.

**Greece: Stefanopoulos Begins 2-Day Albanian Visit**

NC2103131696 Athens Elliniki Radiofonias Radio  
Network in Greek 1200 GMT 21 Jan 96

[FBIS Translated Text] President Konstantinos Stefanopoulos today began a two-day official visit to Albania. Mr. Stefanopoulos—who is accompanied by the foreign minister, national economy minister, and national education minister—will hold talks with the political leaders of the neighboring country and answer questions concerning the Greek minority's rights.

According to a report received a short time ago from our Tirana correspondent Kiki Papa, Mr. Stefanopoulos arrived in the Albanian capital at 1100 today. He was given a warm welcome and was received with the honors extended to a head of state. This is the first visit by a Greek president to the neighboring country, and it is expected to culminate in the signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Addressing the Albanian Parliament, Mr. Stefanopoulos stressed that Greece's policy toward Albania is a policy of good neighborliness, acceptance of the territorial status, and nonviolation of borders; a policy of mutual

respect, peaceful cooperation, and respect of human rights.

President Stefanopoulos is now meeting with Albanian Prime Minister Aleksander Meksi.

**Greece: Pangalos Comments on Bulgarian, Russian Visits**

NC2003203596 Athens Elliniki Radiofonias Radio  
Network in Greek 1800 GMT 20 Mar 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Foreign Minister Theodoros Pangalos returned to Athens this afternoon satisfied with his visits to Bulgaria and Russia. Pangalos concluded his Moscow visit today with a meeting with Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernaomyrdin. Correspondent Mirella Kalostipi has the following report:

[Kalostipi] Foreign Minister Theodoros Pangalos returned to Athens satisfied with his visits to Bulgaria and Russia. He noted that shared views on all the issues helps to speed up the development of bilateral relations in every sector. Referring to the plan for the pipeline to transport oil from Russia to Alexandroupolis via Burgas, Pangalos said the desire for its realization is clear. He said new information about cost and effectiveness is now being considered, since more oil is involved than was estimated initially. Pangalos said the climate is positive and the goal is to agree on the participation of private capital, something that will be discussed at a meeting involving representatives of the three countries in Athens next month.

The foreign minister reiterated that Greece insists on its position on exercising a veto on EU financing for Turkey, in view of the association council meeting. As he put it, Turkey is not toning down its provocation of Greece; it is declaring that it does not recognize international agreements that it has not signed and of course it is continuing its claims on Greek territory.

Commenting on the joint position by 20 PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] deputies on the possibility of a composite name for Skopje [FYROM; Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia] state, Pangalos agreed that it is right for these deputies to want the party bodies to discuss the issue but added that, with regard to the final decisions, they will all, that is, both government and party, be judged by the Greek people.

**Greece: PASOK Deputies Refuse Compromise on FYROM Name**

NC2003202896 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English  
20 Mar 96 p 1

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Twenty MPs from the ruling socialist party challenged the government yesterday,

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saying they would not accept a compromise solution on the Macedonia name issue.

In a joint letter to Premier Konstantinos Simitis, the deputies demanded the issue be taken to the PASOK party's central committee and parliamentary group before any agreement is reached with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM).

The government confirmed yesterday that it was seeking a quick solution to the five-year dispute with its neighbor. "Greece and Skopje must end the issue concerning the name of this state so that good economic relations can be developed," government spokesman Dimitrios Reppas said in an interview with the Belgrade-based news agency, TANJUG. Opinion polls and analysts are also becoming increasingly resigned to a compromise.

But opponents of the plan, mainly politicians with southern Greek constituencies, are determined to have their say. And a number of socialist deputies who did not sign yesterday's declaration, could back them up.

Simitis last night reportedly ruled out calling a meeting of his MPs on the Macedonia issue. With the main opposition New Democracy party favoring a vote of conscience in parliament, PASOK (Panhellenic Socialist Movement) is viewing yesterday's threat as a "headache."

**Greece: Papandreu Released From Heart Surgery Center**

*NC2103143796 Athens ET-1 Television Network  
in Greek 1300 GMT 21 Mar 96*

(FBI's Translated Excerpt) We begin our news with the event of the day. Following four months of medical treatment at the Onasion Heart Surgery Center, PASOK (Panhellenic Socialist Movement) Chairman Andreas

Papandreu was released from hospital today. We now link up with the Onasion, where correspondent Yenyris Koyiannis has the latest news:

(Koyiannis, over live video) After four months, Andreas Papandreu is being released from the Onasion, which is surrounded by people, hundreds of PASOK followers waiting for him. [passage omitted]

The car carrying Papandreu is approaching. Papandreu is greeting the crowds from his car window. There is a tumult of applause by the PASOK followers, who are throwing flowers onto the car, all trying to get a look at him, something we are trying to do too. So in the four months since 20 November 1995 Andreas Papandreu is winning another battle, possibly his most crucial in terms of his health, and is being released from hospital, heading for home in Ekali. Papandreu impressed his doctors repeatedly. A medical council meeting today examined the final details. [passage omitted]

It is now five minutes since Papandreu left the Onasion. The adventure now belongs to the past. [passage omitted]

Today's medical bulletin was issued a short time ago. It was particularly brief, noting only that PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreu was released from the Onasion Heart Surgery Center today. It mentioned nothing about his health. We should also say that, according to our information, the medical council meeting and tests this morning were completed, establishing that Papandreu's health is such that doctors feel satisfied enough to issue the release certificate so that he can go home to Ekali. Leaving the Onasion today, Papandreu weighs 69 kg, that is, 9 kg more than when he was admitted here 120 days ago with serious respiratory problems. [passage omitted]

**Turkey: Yilmaz Views PKK, 'Hammer' Force, Ciller, Economy**

NC2103100996 Istanbul *MILLIYET* in Turkish  
19 Mar 96 p 10

[From the "Backstage" column by Filiz Bilir: "From Yilmaz to Germany: 'Call a Raven and it Will Peck Out Your Eyes'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The visit to Canakkale began with minor mishaps. President Suleyman Demirel and Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz were to leave Ankara for Canakkale in separate planes at about the same time. Yilmaz's plane would land before Demirel arrived. He would then meet him at the airport. But the visit was canceled because Demirel felt unwell. Meanwhile, the helicopter that would fly Mesut Yilmaz from the prime minister's mansion to the airport broke down. He had to be driven to the airport in a car. This delayed his program 30 minutes. We joined Yilmaz in the plane, the ATA [as published]. We used to accompany former Prime Minister Tansu Ciller in it in the past.

Our first question concerned the Workers Party of Kurdistan's (PKK) activities in Germany. The message he conveyed to Germany was as follows: "A proverb says: 'Call a raven and it will peck out your eyes.' That is the situation Germany is facing. We are tired of cautioning Germany. Considering incidents that have occurred, we need warn it no more. The current situation should be an example for the other European countries."

**New Structure for the Hammer Force**

We asked Yilmaz to comment on the Hammer Force, the mandate of which will end on 31 March. He asserted: "We have included the Hammer Force mandate on the National Security Council's (MGK) agenda. We will receive a briefing from the General Staff tomorrow (today). A new arrangement must be made for the Hammer Force. But I am unable to comment on its scope. We need three or four months. I conferred with Democratic Left Party leader Bulent Ecevit some time ago. Remember that he told the National Assembly he would support us then. I can say nothing more before the MGK meets."

**Cautious Approach Toward Iran**

Prime Minister Yilmaz was very cautious when we asked him to comment on Iran's situation. He said: "Contrary to press reports, we have received no concrete information from officials on Iran's involvement in the incident (assassination of Cetin Emeç). The necessary diplomatic measures will be taken if things happened the way the media reported. But the newspapers must remember that Iran is one of our important neighbors.

It is a friendly country. Our approach to the Iranian Government is not standard. There are differences between us. Although our regimes are very different we will try to convince Iran that friendly relations and cooperation based on the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs will be in the two countries' interest. As far as Iran is concerned, our media must avoid passing judgment without trial."

**Ciller Is Not To Be Feared**

Mesut Yilmaz and True Path Party leader Tansu Ciller are partners. How are their relations? We asked Yilmaz to comment on the harmony between them. He asserted: "We have a few problems. But things are not as alarming as I thought they would be at first. Things are better than I expected."

We recalled the problem of appointing officials. Yilmaz said: "Government decrees are issued on a continuous basis. We will surmount the problem as our confidence strengthens. We propose the officials to be appointed to the ministries under our jurisdiction. The appointments are made when we reach an agreement. Reconciliation is required between the two sides when it comes to appointments to posts that are under their joint responsibility, as is the case of the Central Bank and the Treasury. I will meet Ciller tomorrow (today). We must agree on the appointment of several officials."

**Price Increases**

Prime Minister Yilmaz refused to admit that he was responsible for government decisions to increase prices in the country. He asserted: "Our government cannot be blamed for the price increases. The decision to increase prices was made in the past. But it was delayed. The price of oil and the parity of foreign currencies have put up the cost of various commodities. Yes, prices had to be increased. Actually, they were delayed."

Obviously, Yilmaz believes that the former government delayed the price increases.

**Situation of Deputies**

We asked Yilmaz to comment on the situation of deputies who are members of the executive councils of various holding companies. He asserted: "I find that strange. The appointment of deputies to such posts may not be regarded as disadvantageous. But I am opposed to appointing ministers to serve on the executive councils of the holding companies. They have executive authority, the deputies do not."

Prime Minister Yilmaz will attend the ceremonies to be held in Canakkale. He will then return to Ankara to take up his full agenda.



**Turkey: Ecevit on Policy Toward Iraq, 'Poised Hammer'**

TA2103105296 Ankara TRT Television Network  
in Turkish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Democratic Left Party (DSP) leader Bulent Ecevit said that Turkey must determine its own stand in the Middle East. At his assembly group meeting, Ecevit noted that the United States seeks to establish a state under its own mandate in northern Iraq and added: However, it has been unsuccessful in these efforts. Ecevit remarked that the Turkomans and the Kurds living in the region should take steps in a bid to secure Iraq's territorial integrity by reaching a serious conciliation with the Baghdad administration. Explaining that the Turkomans and the Kurds were the most affected by the embargo imposed on Iraq, Ecevit added that the embargo dealt a heavy blow to Turkey as well.

[Begin Ecevit recording] The issue to be considered and the real question is whether we have to commit suicide as a favor to the United States and our other allies. I used to say that Turkey is a leading country in its region and that in the 1920's and 1930's, when it had a population of only 13-14 million, a weak economy, and an inadequately equipped army, it determined its own foreign policies, which were accepted by the whole world. In the past five- six years, however, Turkey of the 1990's, which is incomparably stronger than Turkey of the 1930's, started to discuss its policies toward the countries of the region at the platforms of countries outside the region, and it is paying a high rise for this. [end recording]

Ecevit added that serious steps should be taken toward securing the territorial integrity of Iraq and that northern Iraq should be brought to a position where it will no longer pose a threat to Turkey. Recalling that the government will submit a memorandum to the Assembly on the extension of the Poised Hammer mandate, Ecevit demanded that guarantees that will secure the territorial integrity of Iraq be included in this memorandum. Otherwise, Ecevit added, the DSP will vote against the proposal. Explaining that he will discuss this issue with the prime minister once again on 22 March, Ecevit added that the party assembly group will reach a decision on the issue in the light of the information to be presented to him during this meeting. [passage omitted]

**Turkey: BBP Spokesman Urges Rejection of 'Poised Hammer'**

TA2103110996 Ankara TRT Television Network  
in Turkish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Hasan Caglayan, Great Unity Party (BBP) spokesman and Corum deputy, has declared that Poised Hammer is an insult to Turkey's sovereignty rights and said that this force must leave the region immediately and unconditionally. In a news conference in Ankara, Caglayan remarked that Poised Hammer, which was aimed at preventing the Baghdad regime from oppressing and deporting the minorities living north of the 36th parallel, brought with it dangers that threaten Turkey's territorial integrity. Caglayan noted that Poised Hammer should not be opposed by the opposition parties alone; rather, it is an issue that is above partisan concerns and which relates to the country's territorial integrity.

**Turkey: RP Official Demands Removal of 'Poised Hammer'**

TA2103083796 Ankara TRT Television Network  
in Turkish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Welfare Party deputy leader Musa Demirci has said that Poised Hammer must definitely be removed from Turkey. In a news conference at parliament, Demirci claimed that the government cannot attain the achievements outlined in its program, adding that they are just empty words. Explaining that the government took a favorable step by eliminating official ceremonies, Demirci added that the price increases which were implemented immediately afterward, however, revealed the true identity of the government. [passage omitted]

Noting that the Motherland Party (ANAP) had reached a decision to remove Poised Hammer during its last vote on the issue, Demirci called on ANAP to stand by its word.

[Begin Demirci recording] Poised Hammer should go. Why? Because this force toyed with the pride of our nation. Members of the Poised Hammer force slapped a governor of the Turkish Republic. Our helicopters were attacked, and our borders are no longer secure. This force also supported PKK [Workers Party of Kurdistan] terrorism. It is extremely wrong to insist on keeping Poised Hammer when faced with these truths and realities. [end recording] [passage omitted]

**Turkey: Ciller on Human Rights, Terrorism, Water Issues**

TA2103101896 Ankara TRT Television Network  
in Turkish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] True Path Party (DYP) leader Tansu Ciller has said that Turkey, which introduced the expression "Canakkale cannot be crossed" [Canakkale gicilmez] into history, will also not allow terrorism. Ciller expressed the hope that the wound inflicted on Germany by PKK [Workers Party of Kurdistan] separatist terrorism will serve as an example to the whole world. Ciller expressed these views during her address at the DYP assembly group meeting. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the issue of terrorism during her address, Ciller said Turkey was right in its warning that those who support terrorism will end up being imprisoned by it, adding that the world is getting to know the horror of terrorism through experience.

Explaining that Germany has started to take the necessary measures to extradite terrorists, Ciller stressed: European countries, however, including Belgium, are still giving leeway to approaches such as terrorist parliaments.

[Begin Ciller recording] Undoubtedly, we must deal with human rights issues together and safeguard them in this world. Yet terrorists will continue to smuggle drugs, poison European and German youth, and kill innocent people in certain countries when attempts are made to defend the actions of these terrorists under the name of democracy, which also becomes a victim of terrorism eventually. When you attempt to defend human rights in this way, you will be taking the right of survival, which is the main and most important of human rights, away from certain persons. [end recording]

Commenting on the water issue, which has been put on the agenda of the Middle East through demands to share the waters of Turkey and suspend the Southeast Anatolia Gap (GAP) project, Ciller said nobody is strong enough to stop GAP. Explaining that it is incorrect to assume that Turkey is rich in water resources, Ciller noted that the amount of water used consumed person in Turkey is less than in Iraq. Ciller stressed that considering the unjust demands made on Turkey's waters, arguments for sharing the oil resources of the region could also be made.

Noting that the DYP group will be more effective in assembly work, Ciller added that it will undertake work in a bid to find solutions for important areas, such as the economy, social security, health, and education, through specialized groups that will be set up.

**Turkey: Yilmaz Messages to Greek, French Counterparts**

TA2103070096 Ankara TRT Television Network  
in Turkish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz has stated that Turkey and Greece should seek to establish and pursue peaceful relations in a bid to serve the interests of both countries and thereby contribute significantly to peace and stability in the region. Yilmaz sent a reply to Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Simitis, who congratulated him on his assuming the premiership. In his message, Yilmaz said both countries should jointly explore the possibilities of launching a new period based on mutual respect and trust and in which they will tackle the current problems and explore potential opportunities. Yilmaz further noted that Turkey is committed to the goal of finding just and lasting solutions to all the issues between the two countries through favorable and peaceful means.

In a letter he sent to French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac in reply to Chirac's congratulatory message on his assuming the premiership, Yilmaz said Turkey greatly appreciates the efforts exerted by France in the Customs Union process. Yilmaz also thanked Chirac for the determined role he played in fulfilling this mission. In addition, Yilmaz said he is pleased with the favorable approach adopted by Chirac and with the understanding he displayed in raising the existing traditional ties of friendship between France and Turkish to a higher level.

**Turkey: Foreign Ministry Doubts Greek Motives on Kardak**

TA2103083496 Ankara TRT Television Network  
in Turkish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 96

[FBIS Translated Text] It has been observed that both the Greek press, which does not miss an opportunity to cause tension and create new problems between Turkey and Greece, and certain Greek politicians are trying to spark an artificial conflict these days.

The Greek press and certain Greek officials are now exploiting the issue of feeding the goats on the Kardak rocks. Turkey, in turn, charges that the goats should be removed from the rocks in order to solve the issue. The Greek side, which brought the goats to the Kardak rocks during the crisis, seeks to land on the rocks under the pretext of feeding the goats. Turkey, however, is disturbed by the fact that the Greek side is appearing to carry out a humanitarian initiative while continuing to adhere to its known claims and mislead international public opinion.

According to information received from the Foreign Ministry, the events evolved as follows. A Greek coast

guard boat, which was on patrol in the region, contacted a Turkish coast guard vessel on duty in the region on 15 March 1996 and asked to land on the rocks to feed the goats. The Turkish side replied that if the goats must be fed, the Greek and Turkish sides can feed them together. Diplomatic circles say that the failure of the Greek side to accept Turkey's proposal shows that its real aim is not to feed the goats. Pointing out that the event was leaked to the press in a distorted manner, diplomatic circles note that the goal is to mislead international public opinion in this way. Officials recalled that it is impossible to make progress on areas of disagreement when such an innocent issue is being exploited.

**Turkey: Germany Requested To Effect Extradition Accord**

TA2003144396 Ankara TKT Television Network  
in Turkish 1300 GMT 20 Mar 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that in addition to Germany's reaction against the PKK [Workers Party of Kurdistan] terrorist organization in that country, Turkey expects the document of understanding signed with Germany on 10 March 1995 pertaining to the extradition of criminals to be made operational.

Replying to questions during his weekly news conference today, Foreign Ministry spokesman Omer Akbel said that Turkey understands and appreciates the reaction displayed by German officials and public opinion against the militants of the separatist terrorist PKK organization. Akbel announced that Peter Hartmann, German Foreign Ministry state secretary, will arrive in Turkey tomorrow for annual political consultations. Akbel noted that more concrete measures must be adopted beyond the reaction displayed against elements of the terrorist organization.

[Begin Akbel recording] As you know, we signed a document of understanding with Federal Germany on 10 March 1995. This document of understanding concerns the extradition to Turkey of PKK and other terrorist organization members involved in criminal activity in Germany. Naturally, we expect the Germans to make this document operational in the wake of the recent incidents. [end recording]

Akbel remarked that the Foreign Ministry does not have information on the number of persons Germany will deport following the recent incidents.

**Turkey: Army Detains 19 Spanish Observers in Kurdistan**

LD2003194396 Madrid RNE-1 Radio Network  
in Spanish 1900 GMT 20 Mar 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Nineteen Spaniards, members of an international observer delegation, have been detained in Turkish Kurdistan by members of the Turkish Army. Those detained include Imanol Bolinaga Bengoa, a Basque Nationalist Party senator, and Luis Miguel Alonso Andion, secretary general of the Human Rights Association of Spain.

**Turkey: Iranian Envoy on Recent Bilateral Tension**

TA1903145496 Istanbul Kanal-7 Television  
in Turkish 1900 GMT 18 Mar 96

[Interview with Muhammad Reza Baqeri, Iranian ambassador to Ankara, in the Ankara studio, by Sait Akman in the Ankara studio and Ahmet Hakan in the Istanbul studio — live]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Akman] Mr. Baqeri, there are attempts to portray Iran as the country behind certain disturbances and incidents in Turkey. Do you really want to export the Iranian revolution to Turkey? Are you engaged in efforts to this end?

[Baqeri] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. If you allow, I would like to comment on one or two matters before answering your question. First, I want to greet Kanal-7 viewers. We are on the eve of the Nevruz holiday, which we will celebrate on 21 March. I congratulate the Turkish citizens who mark this holiday. I also extend my congratulations to the people living in this entire region, be it in Iran, Afghanistan, the Muslim republics, Pakistan, or India.

Second, the newspapers, certain television channels, and certain people have been saying ugly things against Iran in the past few days. I greatly regret this. At the same time, we received favorable and well-intentioned telephone calls and faxes at our embassy. Certain good articles were also written in the newspapers. I would like to thank these persons for showing that the Turkish people are mature, faithful, and enlightened, and that they are not affected by this propaganda.

[Akman] Mr. Ambassador, I would like to interrupt. It is said that the statements made by the suspect Irfan Cagirci are the basis for the allegations pertaining to Iran. It is said in particular that the decision to assassinate Cetin Emec was issued by certain officials in Iran. What are your comments on this matter?

[Baqeri] All this is part of a plot. Such anti-Iranian material always crops up in the Turkish press. It is



surprising that these issues surface whenever Turkish-Iranian relations are satisfactory and the countries wish to accomplish something. It was said that these people were trained in Iran. I address the entire Turkish Muslim people: These films, the ones shown on television, are distorted. The people have been told wrong things. That camp is definitely not in Iran. The film should be shown again. There are three or four girls, whose heads are not covered, among those being trained in that camp. You will never come across a girl without a head scarf in a camp, in a ministry, or in any public place in Iran. How can anyone say that they were trained in Iran together with these girls? This is wrong.

[Akman] There is mention of eight persons, whose pictures were published in the media and who are termed as agents in the Iranian Embassy. What is your comment on this?

[Baqeri] This is not done in any part of the world. Why should it be done in Turkey? The Vienna Convention states that the reputations, lives, and property of diplomats must be protected. Unfortunately, we see here that this is being violated. We never did any such thing, even during the Iran-Iraq war. Our diplomat, who has been living in Turkey only for one year, is accused of involvement in incidents that occurred in Turkey 10 or six years ago. We see the photographs of an Iranian diplomat who was here 10 years ago and one who arrived one year ago. How are they connected?

Moreover, as the Istanbul police are well aware, one of these persons was taken to the Iranian Consulate in Istanbul 10 times to request a visa for Iran. This man is supposed to be a diplomat. He was in the hands of the police; he came to our consulate 10 times, asked for a visa, his identity was determined, and he was given a visa. Why was he later called a diplomat if they were holding him? We have his name. Both the Istanbul police and we ourselves are aware of this.

All this is propaganda against our diplomats. We are very disturbed about this. I would like to tell the Turkish people that the aim is to create a confrontation between the Turkish and the Iranian people. Would the Turkish people be pleased if the photographs of Turkish diplomats were shown on Iranian television and in the press? The Iranian people would question why these diplomats were sacrificing their lives for Turkey if they were doing such wrong things. We are engaging in clashes against the PKK (Workers Party of Kurdistan) at the border. We are engaging in clashes with persons who kill Turkish youths.

[Akman] If you wish, let us postpone the question of who wishes to create a conflict between Turkey and Iran, and allow Ahmet Hakan to ask questions from Istanbul.

[Hakan] Mr. Ambassador, you claim that these persons are not agents and that the Istanbul police are well aware of this fact. How did the photographs of these persons, who are currently posted at the Iranian Embassy in Ankara and the Consulate in Istanbul, come to appear in the Turkish press? Were these photographs given to the Turkish press by the Turkish Foreign Ministry?

[Baqeri] This is what surprises us. We submitted these photographs to the Turkish Foreign Ministry with their official credentials. The Foreign Ministry must have sent them elsewhere. We wonder who gave this detailed information to the press. We also ask the same question. We were very surprised.

[Hakan] Mr. Ambassador, will you undertake any initiative on this matter?

[Baqeri] Naturally, Tehran contacted the Turkish Embassy in Tehran and we, in turn, spoke to the Turkish Foreign Ministry in Ankara and lodged a protest. It would be useful to explain here that our Turkish friends at the Foreign Ministry tell us that they are actually disturbed about the fact that this information and these photographs were published in the newspapers. Foreign Ministry officials told us: We are not pleased about this. We are not aware of the information appearing in the press. If we were given the information, we would pass it on. We are officially telling you that we are not pleased in this regard.

This is what the Turkish Foreign Ministry official told our secretary. We accept this, because the statement of the Foreign Ministry official is proof for us. We also wonder, however, who is submitting detailed information on our diplomats to the press. Have these people been convicted?

[Akman] Are the press reports correct?

[Baqeri] Absolutely not. [passage omitted] Of the names mentioned in the press, only four persons are our diplomats. They are categorically opposed to these things. We are against terrorists. The Mojhedine-Khalq claims that it is secular. This organization proudly announces that it assassinated the highest-level people in Iran. They killed children, elderly persons, women, and men. Should our media now claim that the Turkish Government is helping this organization against Iran? We would never say such a thing.

[Akman] Are there elements of the Mojhedine-Khalq in Turkey?

[Baqeri] Unfortunately, there is certain information that this organization is active in Turkey. Some time ago, some people demonstrated against Iran in front of our embassy. They burned the Iranian flag. We were told

that they were not members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and we accept this. We hope that they are not active in Turkey.

[Akman] Maybe the Iranian state is not engaged in ill-intentioned activities against Turkey, but it is also charged that certain extremist groups within Iran, groups which the state is unable to control, are creating disorder in Turkey. What is your reaction?

[Baqeri] This is merely propaganda waged by the West and the Zionists. They claim that fanatic people are bad people and refer to the Islamic Action Organization or to Hizbullah. These are sacred names. They are Muslim, they are faithful, and they want to have good relations with their neighbors.

[Hakan] [passage omitted] Currently there is a secular republic in Turkey. Do you want to topple this secular republic in Turkey and replace it with a religious order? Do you have such a goal?

[Baqeri] Never. Turkey and Iran have different regimes, but our relations are very good. These relations were not good before the revolution. The shah did not attach importance to relations with Turkey, but following the revolution, Iran established the best relations with Turkey. [passage omitted] We do not want to export our regime; on the contrary, Islam is a light and everyone can see this light and benefit from it. Our regime is an Islamic regime and Turkey was Muslim before our revolution. Were the people in Turkey not Muslim enough before our revolution that we should want to educate them in Islam? We refuse this allegation once again.

[Akman] I also have a few questions about the terrorism summit. Iran was not invited. The Israeli and Palestinian representatives of the Middle East, where terrorism is rife, made statements against Iran, especially with regard to the actions of Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement). Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat also issued a statement to the effect that Iran is the force behind Hamas and that Iran wants to create confusion in the Middle East. What is your reaction?

[Baqeri] First of all, everyone knows that this conference was very unsuccessful. The Americans and the Zionists have ideas, but thank God, they were unable to achieve anything. As you can see, it was a failure and did not yield any results. We were wondering if any results beneficial to the Muslims, the Palestinians, the 4 million exiled and refugee Palestinians would emerge from this meeting. We regretfully note that such meetings do not benefit the Muslims. The Zionists and the Americans think only of their own interests. U.S. elections are approaching and the Zionists are facing many

internal problems. As you know, the area where a bomb exploded is banned to Arabs. This shows that have they their own internal problems.

[Akman] There is frequent talk of ties between Hamas and Iran. Is there such a connection?

[Baqeri] As we have always stated, Hamas is dedicated to its country. It is defending its country and waging a struggle. We have extended only moral help to Hamas and we will continue to do so, because we plan to always help the Muslim Palestinians in their revolution.

[Akman] What about 'Arafat's statement today, charging that Iran is behind Hamas especially with regard to weapons and other kinds of support?

[Baqeri] I also heard about this. Maybe he did not say such a thing. If he did, Mr. 'Arafat knows very well that we helped the Palestinians after the revolution and will continue to do so in the future as well. This is true for all Palestinians. Mr. 'Arafat and our people in Iran have not forgotten how women donated their gold to 'Arafat in order to advance the Palestinian revolution. They should not forget that we still think of the Palestinian people.

[Akman] Are you still continuing to extend such support to 'Arafat?

[Baqeri] Not anymore, naturally, because of different views. We will always help the Islamic Palestinian revolution. With regard to Hamas, however, we do not abet terrorist actions. We have declared this many times.

[Akman] Do you condone the recent Hamas actions in Jerusalem? What do you wish to say on this subject?

[Baqeri] If they undertook terrorist actions, we did not abet them and we will not abet them in the future. But we have always extended moral support to Hamas, because they are fighting for their country and their territories in accordance with their sacred beliefs.

[Hakan] This was an interesting conversation. Thank you.

**Turkey: AEW Planes To Be Based Near Syria, Iran**  
NC2003165196 *Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish*  
16 Mar 96 p 18

[FBI's Translated Text] Turkey has decided what measures it will take against the increasing number of long-range missiles in Syria and Iran. Ankara has decided to buy several Aerial Early Warning [AEW] aircraft to be based near Turkey's border with the two countries. The AEW's are not as advanced as the AWACS planes. But they can detect and follow long-range missiles as soon as they are launched, enabling their destruction before they reach their target.



The necessary initiatives have been taken to buy from four to six AEW aircraft. U.S. and European firms will be asked to submit offers for the planes, each of which will cost \$2 million (nearly 137 billion Turkish lira). The Lockheed and Northrop companies have already begun lobbying for contracts.

**Turkey: ERNK News Conference on Occasion of Nevruz**

TA2103150196 London MED TV Television  
in Turkish 1730 GMT 20 Mar 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] In a news conference marking the 11th anniversary of ERNK [National Liberation Front of Kurdistan] in Brussels today, Dogan Cudi declared that the Kurdish people will celebrate the Nevruz holiday at all costs this year as well. Stressing that neither the false demonstrations of the Turkish Republic, nor its attacks can prevent the celebrations in Kurdistan, Cudi said that the holiday will be marked with the same enthusiasm abroad as well. Cudi stated that Nevruz is not just a normal celebration for the Kurdish people, it is also the name of oath, loyalty, and resistance. The Nevruz fire has now spread to the entire world, Cudi remarked, adding that the most powerful steps of the national liberation struggle were taken on these occasions. He said: Our people have always risen on such days. Cudi underlined that the Turkish state is trying to break the resistance of the Kurdish people by portraying Nevruz as its own holiday.

Commenting on the recent developments in Germany, Cudi said that the German state is attacking the Kurdish people by ignoring even its own laws. Germany is attempting to ban the holiday of a people, Cudi pointed out and added: Mr. Kohl must be asked if any country calling itself civilized and democratic can do such a thing.

Cudi declared that recently Germany provoked the Dortmund march. Describing ERNK, which was established with the aim of displaying the organization and resistance of a people under threat of annihilation, as a terrorist organization is tantamount to endorsing the elimination of a people. Encouraged by the erroneous stand of Germany, Cudi recalled, certain circles threatened the Kurdish organizations in this country. Explaining that the information center in Köln recently received a bomb threat, Cudi said that the Kurdish people are determined to protect themselves.

During the news conference, Germany was asked to renounce its aggressive policy towards the Kurds. Cudi stated that the Kurdish people want to exercise their democratic rights in a peaceful manner and will take the risk of any obstacle to this end. Calling on Germany

in this regard, Cudi said: We are proposing political conciliation to Germany.

ERNK European representative Cudi concluded by saying:

[Begin Cudi recording] On occasion of this news conference, we want to convey the following message to the entire world: In 1996, we are ready for peace and for war. In 1996, we will again demonstrate that we will not allow our people to be erased from history even if we have to fight to the last individual. [end recording]

**Turkey: Poll on Political Leaders, Democracy**

NC2003184096 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish  
17 Mar 96 p 24

[Report by Hulya Guzel: "Citizens Find Political Leaders Inefficient"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The outcome of the public opinion poll the Anatolia Strategic Research Company has carried out indicated that only four percent of the people believe that the political party leaders are efficient enough to solve the country's problems. Some 64 percent of the people believe that democracy does not exist in Turkey. The outcome of the poll indicated that the people no longer hoped that the country's problems would be solved. Some 2,722 respondents in 10 provinces were interviewed.

One of the questions the respondents were asked was: "How efficient are the political party leaders in solving Turkey's problems?" None of them in Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir replied by saying that "they are very efficient." Some 34 percent said that they believe that they are "very inefficient."

Asked whether or not they are "satisfied with the democracy that exists in Turkey," only one percent of the respondents said that they are "very satisfied." The outcome of the poll indicated that most of the interviewees who were dissatisfied with the democracy that exists in Turkey support the Republican People's Party and the Democratic Left Party. They were followed by the supporters of the New Democracy Movement, Welfare Party, and Nationalist Action Party. Some of the supporters of the True Path Party also said that they are not satisfied. They made up the smallest group among the dissatisfied.

Some 69 percent of the respondents said that they are convinced that the political parties are not democratic enough within their own structure. Meanwhile, 57 percent said that the people do not have the right to criticize the government. Some 56 percent said that the courts in Turkey are unjust.



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